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AMUSEMENTS.

Grand-"Shore Acres." One cannot imagine a more effective method of stirring deep emotions in the heart than that employed in the naive symbolism in "Shore Acres," James Herne's wonderfully complete, yet unpretentious play, presented for the first time in this city at the Grand last night. While the beautiful story was being unfolded there grew on one unconsciously the feeling that this was not merely a play written and acted for the purpose of giving pleasure, but one was easily led to believe that it was a real view of the homely, pathetic life of the people whose motive, ambitions and deeds have appealed to the author for the display of dramatic art. It contains much of the grandeur of "Thanatopsis," but more of the unaffected idyllicism and realism of one of Whitcomb Riley's poems, reaching the sensibilities of the spectator by much the

sensibilities of the spectator by much the same means. That man who could go out of the theater after witnessing "Shore Acres" and deny having been deeply moved, or not being inspired with a high moral appreciation of the gentle, living virtues of the mass of humanity and the nobility of self-sacrifice, might as well be given up by all the doctors of civinty. The crust on his recreant soul is too hard to be pentrated by all your preaching and philosophy. Hard-hearted Martin Berry in "Shore Acres" is won giver by a little baby. A self-denying brother from whom he had been estranged, and a daughter driven from home in amoment of ungovernable rage, are welcomed back with tears and melting forgiveness. The rude simplicity, the openhearted home life, the never-to-be-realized dreams and the final resignation and contentment in the lot of the sterling American farmer folk form the subject of Mr. Herne's play. He has avoided all melodramatic subterfuge, and by the simplest and most natural conduct has attained a sublimity of play acting hardly to be found in any other production now before the public. any other production now before the pub-

in any other production now before the public.

In "Shore Acres" there is a lesson, but no moral. The lesson is for the numerous profession of players, He has gone further than Denman Thompson in "The Old Homestead" and has accomplished a work that can do more for the uplifting of the stage than all the magazine articles written in a lifetime. No laws of human life have been violated in the vivid construction of his plot and nothing save the most ordinary acts of human beings is utilized in its presentation, yet the play is one of unmeasured fascination for the beholder. One laughs when the characters are happy and weeps when they are bowed down. Nothing can now be recalled in a decade that approaches "Shore Acres" and it is almost safe to say years will pass before anything to equal it will appear. It is deserving all that has been written and said in its praise and far more than can be said in the limited time which one can here give to its consideration.

The staging of "Shore Acres" alone is written and said in its praise and far more than can be said in the limited time which one can here give to its consideration.

The staging of "Shore Acres" alone is worth a separate article, while lack of time prevents more than the barest mention. There are four acts set with scenery that shows the power of realism in the drama of to-day. Every article on the stage typifies the life so deftly portrayed. First there is the rustic out-of-doors scene that might be found on anyone of a thousand farms in the land. Next comes the interior of the old-fashioned farmhouse where the great dining room, kitchen and living room are all in one, with a stairway leading up to the second story. The kitchen stove is booming, the tea kettle steaming and the fragrant turkey roasting in the oven. The table is set for a country dinner party before one's eyes, and Nathaniel Berry, with an apron tied under his arms, is fussing around the cooking, helping and scolding the women folk, tasting the cranberry sauce and making the turkey sauce. The third act is brief and theatric. Nathaniel quarrels with his brother and reads him a lesson on the dutics of a father and husband. The fourth act takes place once more in the old farmhouse. There is very little more introduced than the ordinary events of a night at home, yet there are tears and heartaches, reconciliation and good will until when the hour of bedtime approaches the atmosphere of the place seems almost too sacred for the close inspection of an audience. The prettiest thing yet written of "Shore Acres" is by Nym Crinkle, and it is on this scene when he says:

"As the curtain falls you have the same."

Crinkle, and it is on this scene when he says:

"As the curtain falls you have the same feeling of sad completeness that you feel as you watch the sun go down behind the western hills. You have seen it go down a thousand times just that way, but you would not have it go down any other way. Mr. Herne's play sets in a human heart, and he has made us enter so closely into the simple satisfaction of the human being before us, that we take up the candle with him and go up to bed, to lie down to pleasant dreams."

pleasant dreams."

The audience last night filled the theater, and it is a pleasure to know that this truly wonderful drama is appreciated here, where it will be presented the rest of the

Park-"A Baggage Check." Full of sparkling humor is "A Baggage Check," Charles E. Blaney's latest farcecomedy, which was presented yesterday matinee and night at the Park Theater to crowded houses. The piece is the best Mr. Blaney has given the public thus far, and is a screaming satire on the troubles and complications arising from an excess of business done by a steam laundry, aptly named "The Rip and Tear." The second act, a scene in the laundry, affords many excuses

for funny situations that are highly improbable in real life, but are accepted as a natural thing on the stage.

The company is good and the play goes with a pleasing dash. F. C. Palmer is a lively old man, and Eric Pollock's tramp is a gem in its way. Eddie Magee's dancing is a feature; his character song and dance, "But She Can't Lick Me," was a big hit. The girls are good-looking, and can sing and dance cleverly. There are seven of them—Leola Belle, Lizzie Melrose, Lida Clark, Helen Jewell, Nellie Bulkley, Clair De Shorbe and Nellie Parks. Miss Melrose gives an entirely new conception of the gives an entirely new conception of the Bowery girl, and made a great impression in that and other specialties. "Tommy Atkins." "The Athletic Girls" and "The Up-to-Date Girls" helped make up an un-usually bright show, which will be repeated

Hypnotism at the Empire. J. F. Callen, in an exhibition of hypnotism and "slate writing," occupies the Empire stage for the remainder of the week. Mr. Callen gives a very amusing and, judging from the applause with which he was greeted yesterday, a very satisfactory exhibition of hypnotism. Quite a number of "subects" were collected on the stage last

CURES THE SERPENT'S STING.

HEALS RUNNING SORES.

night and made to go through various ridiculous performances, to the satisfaction of the audience. The exhibition ended with an exhibition of spiritualistic slate-writing, for which Mr. Callen claimed no further credit than that appertaining to that of the performance of a clever trick, disclaiming all spirit aid. The Empire announces that the unfinished match of last Monday night will be finished Monday night next. The contestants, Bert Walker, of Cincinnati, and Herb Hale, will again meet in a mixed match, which has to be a finish. "If it takes all night."

Norton's Missing Will Found. ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 7 .- The missing will of the late John W. Norton was found to-day among the papers of Judge Mc-Laughlin, the deceased actor-manager's at-Laughlin, the deceased actor-manager's attorney. Mr. Norton left the bulk of his estate to his sister, Annie J. Hamilton, wife of Isaac H. Hamilton, of Jersev City. The deceased man's jewelry, with the exception of a diamond ring, which is left for William H. Connor, of New York, is bequeathed to George McManus, manager of the Grand Opera House, to be distributed by him to himself and the other theatrical employes. Pierre Chouteau got Mr. Norton's share in the Grand Opera House, while Attorney McLaughlin is left his library.

Notes of the Stage. There are twenty-four educated horses in the Bartholomew show, that comes to En-glish's Monday.

Emma Warde's new song, "The Spanish Maid," has scored a success. It is the pret-flest bit of music in the "Builfighter." "The Princess Bonnie" has made an op-eratic hit at Hooley's Theater, Chicago. The waltz song, "Dreaming of Love," in the second act, has become a popular whist-

It has been noticed for some time that Francis Wilson is not hand in giove with certain New York critics, as the following from the New York Recorder plainly shows: "With pleasure genuine, not assumed, I noticed that Francis Airtight Wilson has bought the rights of a new play. It is about time he did, not only for his own but also for the public's good."

WEATHER BUREAU FIGURES.

Temperature Records Yesterday Morning and Last Night. C. F. R. Wappenhans, local forecast official of the Weather Bureau, furnishes the following observations taken yesterday at

the places and hours named:

7 a. m.	7 p. m
Bismarck, N. D. 26 Rapid City, N. D. 26 Pierre, S. D. 32	2
Rapid City, N. D	3
Pierre, S. D	3
Huron, S. D	3
Yankton, S. D	4
St Vincent Minn	7 7 7
Moorhead, Minn16	1
Duluth, Minn10	9
St. Paul. Minn16	3
LaCrosse Wis	4
LaCrosse, Wis	4
Valentine, Neb	3
Omaha, Neb32	7. 4
Des Moines, Ia28	- 4
Davenport, Ia28	4
Keokuk, Ia32	
Concordia, Kan30	5
Dodge City, Kan24	5
Wichita, Kan34	5
Kansas City, Mo34	5
St. Louis, Mo36	5
Springfield Mo	5
Chicago, Ill30	4
Springfield, Ill32	4
Cairo, Ill42	4
Marquette Mich	3
Grand Haven, Mich28	3
Grand Haven, Mich28 Indianarolis, Ind36	4
Louisville, Kv	4
Cincinnati O	3
Cleveland O	3
Cleveland, O	3
Dittabure Pa	3
Puffalo N Y	3
New York	4
Doston Moss	
Washington, D. C34 Charlotte, N. C48	. 5
Charlotte, N. C	5
A+lanta (-9	5
Tooksonville Fig	6
Chattanonga, Tenn48	
Aventure Trans	4
Memphis. Tenn	4
Vicksburg, Miss	5
Fort Smith Ark	5
Little Rock Ark42	5
Oklahama O T	5
Amarillo, Tex. 28 Abllene, Tex. 44 Palestine, Tex. 58	5
Abilene, Tex44	6
Palestine, Tex58	5
San Antonio Tex	7
Colverton Tev	6
Shrevenort La	5
New Orleans, La60	6

Forecast for Friday. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- For Indiana and Illinois-Fair, followed by light rain or

now in northern portion; colder Friday For Ohlo-Fair Friday, preceded by local showers in southeast portion; warmer south-west winds Friday; colder Saturday.

Thursday's Local Observations. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. W'ther. Pra 7 a. m. 20.11 36 70 South. Cloudy. 0.00 7 p. m. 29.93 43 64 South. Clear. 0.00 Maximum temperature, 50; minimum tem-Following is a comparative statement of

Mean 40
Departure from normal 23 Excess or deficiency since Mar. 1 -28
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. -46
C. F. R. WAPPENHANS. Local Forcast Official.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

The mission services at St. Paul's Church continue to be well attended. Last night the subject of the sermon by Dr. Barrett was "The Soul's True Law of Love," Tonight the subject announced will be "The Holy Spirit and the Evil Spirit." The annual State convention of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity will be held this afternoon in the Century Club rooms. Denison Hotel, at 3 o'clock. A dinner will be given in the ordinary of the Denison at 6 o'clock. The alumni of the fraternity are invited to both affairs.

On the Wrong Side of a Street Car. Yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, W. R. Gray, a young man employed at the Board of Trade building, tried to get on an Irving-ton car, and was pushed off, striking a pole and dislocating his left arm. He was trying to get on the car on the side next to the pole, and thus received his injury. He was taken to the office of Dr. S. E. Crose, where his injured arm was set.

invited to both affairs.

Joseph Keys Slowly Recovering. last week while trying to mount a truck as it passed him on the way to a fire, is still at the hospital in a serious condition. He has been unconscious most of the time since the accident, but now seems to be

slowly recovering. An Exciting Fiction.

Author-Can you think of some sensa-tional motive for my next book? Critic-Sure. Have a wealthy American heiress for heroine. Author-That's nothing. Critic-But you haven't heard me out.

Have her marry a plain American citizen.

Dectors Experimenting. Philadelphia Record. While the influenza prevailing in London presents a different phase from that of four years ago the physicians are clinging to the remedies they used in the former visitation. Apparently t is a fight in the dark and thus far the doctors have come

out second best. An Undeniable Fact. Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.) There is no use denying the fact that if most of the members of the Fifty-third ongress would be more badly beaten than

were in November. What Congress Has Done.

Kansas City Journal. It is hardly fair to say that Congress has done nothing of "national importance." Crushing the country's industries and crip-pling its business is certainly something of national importance.

Without Support. Philadelphia Inquirer. With the advent of a Republican Congress the President will find himself very much in the same position as the man who sawed off the tree below the branch on

which he sat. Beam in Their Own Eyes. Washington Post. Some of those newspapers that cry out against the deadly eigarette should make an effort to break themselves of the col-

Not High Praise, Either. Washington Post. We think it will be generally conceded that in many respects the woman's con-gress was a great improvement on the other

ored supplement habit.

The Board of Public Works yesterday Sunday Baseball. afternoon adopted resolutions to pave Meridian street, from New York to Seventh, with either red cedar or white pine. It was decided to lay the blocks on a broken stone foundation eight inches in thickness, with a sand cushion of two inches. Messrs. Holton and Atkinson signed the resolutions. Mr. Osterman, being in favor of a concrete foundation, refused to sign. As there is some objection upon the part of property owners to broken stone a remonstrance is being prepared and the board will hear it Saturday. Judge Martindale was the most vigorous remonstrant before the board yesterday. He appeared in behalf of a sand foundation. When he learned that the board under no circumstances would agree to a sand foundation Mr. Mar-

tindale said: "I thought this board would pay some attention to the wishes of property owners. That was the great sin of the old board, and I thought we had had a change."

"We have paid attention to the wishes of the property owners, and it is after consulting those wishes that we have decided upon a broken stone foundation," replied Mr. Holton.

Mr. Martindale said it was unjust to com-

Mr. Martindale said it was unjust to com-pel the owners of property to pay for a broken stone foundation. He wanted the board to use the present foundation, which is sand and mud, and which has proved un-

"I am in favor of a \$2.59 street," said
Mr. Martindale, and the board told him
that such a street would not be laid. Mr.
Martindale said he believed a majority of the property owners were in favor of sand. Mr. Osterman replied by saying that Geo. W. Sloan was getting up quite a petition

for concrete,

"Yes; and do you know what kind of a citizen he is," asked Mr. Martindale. "He has been working against the passage of the bill to compel the street-car company to pave between the tracks."

Judge Martindale left the presence of the beard promising to yeturn by Saturday board promising to return by Saturday with a remonstrance sufficiently lengthy to defeat the adoption of broken stone. He said he would rather have concrete than

said he would rather have concrete than stone.

The resolution adopted by the majority of the board is in the nature of a compromise. Two petitions have been pushed. One asks for a sand foundation and the other for concrete. Messrs. Holton and Atkinson thought it would be better for the trees to have broken stone, and the city engineer agreed with them. Neither member of the board favors sand. John S. Spann appeared before the board and asked for an asphalt pavement. There have been several requests for asphalt, but the majority of property owners favor cedar or plue blocks. The only differences have been upon the foundation, and upon this subject there have been several heated arguments before the board. The latter listened to these arguments all of yesterday afternoon, and after the property owners had departed the members of the board began to argue. Mr. Osterman tried to persuade Mr. Holton that a concrete foundation should be laid. The argument, which lasted for half an hour, was heated but friendly. Mr. Atkinson sided with Mr. Holton, and neither of the majority would give in. Had the perthe majority would give in. Had the persons who have called the present board the "John Osterman board" been present yesterday they would have been sadly disap-

WILL RESIST AN ABROGATION. Desiceating Company Claims It Is Ful-

filling Its Amended Contract. Next Tuesday the members of the Board of Works will visit the crematory of the Indianapolis Desiccating Company. Yesterday the board received the following letter from F. M. Bachman, president of the company, which is in answer to the letter sent by the board:

"With reference to your statement that you understand we are not living up to our contract, we call your attention to the contract itself. It provides that we are to receive from your contractor for collection garbage and night soil and are to dispose of the same by cremation or by chemical treatment and evaporation. We have received every pound of material brought to us by your contractor as well as a vast quantity from others, running from 75 to quantity from others, running from 75 to 150 loads a day. As a garbage consumer our furnace has been and is entirely successful. It has consumed as high as seventy-five tons a day. We were not before aware that this treatment of the garbage was unsatisfactory to the citizens. There is no furnace made that will consume night soll, nor is night soil being cremated by any city. The great mixture of foreign substances, such as bottles, bricks the consumer of foreign substances, such as bottles, bricks, tin-cans, surface water, etc., is one of the insuperable obstacles. Pending preparations to handle night soil at Sellers farm, with the consent of the Board of Health and Works, we treated it at that place by separating the foreign substances, drawing off the liquid and by mixing the residue with ashes and evaporating or by burging. The contract price for disposing residue with ashes and evaporating or by burying. The contract price for disposing of garbage and night soil was \$2.725 a quarter, but while the methods described above have been followed the board has by agreement deducted \$350 a quarter from the contract price. We have complied with all of the contract, except the part mentioned, to which variation the city for a valuable consideration fully and freely consented.

"We are prepared to treat night soil chemically and to convert it into a fer-tilizer. This is to be done at Sellers farm y mixing marl, drying and then separat ing the foreign substances to render the product marketable. We are able to exhibit to you at the furnace specimens of the marl to be used as well as the marketable product. Of course this change does not contemplate a continuance of the deductions from the quarterly pay-

"We have been much injured in the public estimation by loose statements which are going about. It seems to be taken for granted even in quarters where we should not expect it, that a contract may be disregarded without respect to right or wrong. We have made a heavy investment in entering into this contract. We want and we are sure that we shall receive fair treatment. It would be fair to us also if and we are sure that we shall receive fair treatment. It would be fair to us also if the public who are interested would make an investigation. We desire that you shall visit the furnace and Sellers farm and examine the present method and the proposed method of treating night soil, and that the Board of Health and city chemist join in the investigation."

Good Prospects for Building. The building permits issued during the past few weeks show a marked increase in building. The permits issued last month were double in value those issued in February of the previous year. This does not include the permit for the gas company's \$225,000 building. Building Inspector Pendergast says the outlook is very hopeful. He is kept busy examining plans for new buildings. It is noticeable that a great many dwelling houses are being contracted for and many of them are residences that will add to the beauty of the city. A large number of cottages are going up, which will add to the reputation of Indianapolis as a city of homes. Work is under way for the add to the reputation of Indianapolis as a city of homes. Work is under way for the erection of a \$20,000 building for the Medical College of Indiana at the corner of Mississippi and Market streets and for Brenneke's dancing hall at the corner of Illinois and North streets. The work of preparing for the foundation of the gas company's building has commenced. Aside from the permits of buildings and houses of some pretensions a large number of permits are being taken out for repairs, additions and improvements. All of this seems to indicate that people are better fixed financially this year than they were last.

No Election of Pension Fund Trustees When some of the firemen voted for trustees for the Firemen's Pension Fund they evidently did not appreciate the seriousness of the occasion. From the votes counted yesterday it seems that many of the members of the department were in a joking frame of mind when they cast their ballots and for this reason it will be necessary to hold another election. Mayor Denny, Chief Webster and Deputy City Clerk Carter counted the ballots and decided that there was no election. Several of the men voted for ex-Judge Buskirk. Some voted for President Cleveland and several votes were cast for members of the department who were dead. Other votes were cast for men not candidates and some voted for all the candidates, when there are but four trustees to be elected. Some of the ballots were due to mistakes, but a majority of them were due to jocularity.

cially this year than they were last.

SAWED CEDAR BLOCKS

SAWED CEDAR BLOCKS

In the Supreme Court. Officers Duvall and Matlock were instructed to investigate the Mill-street baby farm, and if found dangerous to the welfare of babies left there to have the place closed. The monthly bills of the department were allowed. The City Dispensary has expended about \$35 of its \$45 appropriation for incidental expenses. The City Hospital has used considerable from the incidental expense account. Controller Trusler urges economy. The superintendents of these two institutions claim that they made their estimates according to a misunderstanding. Both asked very small appropriations for incidentals, thinking certain expenditures would come from other funds.

Several men interested in Sunday baseball called upon Mayor Denny yesterday and asked if Sunday games would be permitted in this city during the coming season. Mr. Denny replied that there is no ordinance upon the subject and that the Sunday games are controlled by State law. He also said that the city would at all times try and that the city would at all times try and enforce the laws. The law referred to is Section 2087 of the acts of 1885, which reads: "It shall be unlawful for any persons or persons to engage in playing any game of baseball, where any fee is charged or where any reward, or prize, or profit, or article of value is depending upon the result of such game, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$25."

Minor Municipal News. Fruin-Bambrick Canstruction Com-will compete in future improvement

Papers have been ordered prepared for cement walks on the south side of Wash-ington street, from State to Rural. The Board of Safety late yesterday after-noon confirmed the appointment of the men who were put on the police force in Jan-uary.

Bossert & Waterman, contractors, have been allowed until June 1 in which to com-plete the Pine and Bellefontaine-street The Board of Health has directed that inquiries be made as to why the city ambulance, contracted for several months ago, has not been completed.

THE COUNTESS CASTELLANE.

Shadow of Her Father Will Not Interfere with Her Social Success.

Philadelphia Press.

France has had various crops of peers in the last one hundred years of change, and some of these titles are those of the empire, whose peerages are not of much consequence unless they are of the First empire. It is generally agreed by those who are interested in these things that there are decided advantages in the old royalist brand of French peer, whose manufacture has been suspended for the past half century, a circumstance which adds to the value of those which are in existence. Miss Gould's Count is of this variety, and while it may fleck her future happiness that one of his near kinsmen divorced his American wife, and that another is associated with serious scandals, he is, as European titled husbands go, rather above the average, from the American standpoint. He has been in no public scandal; he is not, as was true of several other noblemen who have married American women, notorious for not paying his debts of honor, and he is, take him all in all, what we would call a "nice young man."

From the European standpoint the general impression will be one of surprise that Miss Gould has done no better. The heiress of one of the world's spectacular fortunes, with a little time, a little care and a little pains, almost any rank might have been within her reach by marriage. As it is, Philadelphia Press. within her reach by marriage. As it is, while the Castellanes are connected by marriage with the Talleyrand-Perigords, who enjoy princely rank, the family itself is not enjoy princely rank, the family itself is not either one of the ruling or one of the princely families of Europe, and Miss Gould, as the Counters de Castellane, will go out to dinner pretty well down the line at any affair which includes those of high rank. Her position, for instance, will not compare in the great world of Europe with that of the American women who have married English dukes, great Roman princes or into mediatized German families, provided, of course, in the last case the court accepted the marriage and did not

provided, of course, in the last case the court accepted the marriage and did not treat it as morganatic.

Miss Anna Gould, however, being a young American woman, has probably been guided by her own preferences rather than by any other consideration whatever. These have taken her abroad for a husband for the same obvious reason which led Mrs. George Gould to say in a published interview at the close of her husband's English yachting campaign that she had had the nicest time in her life, a "delicious dream." In New York Mr. Jay Gould is still remembered, and his wealth is still stained with the memory of a career which no honest man can praise and no honorable man admire. In France the Gould millions are held to condone all acts committed in winning them, and they are accepted as constituting one of the many American fortunes which a kind providence sends to pay the morigages and provide for the pleasures of their titled winners. In New York a Gould and an Astor are rated differently. Mrs. George Gould found that in the highest English circles no difference between them was recognized. Miss Anna Gould has probably made a similar discovery and acted upon it. Nor must it be forgotten that a young nobleman who has been brought up to behave and be agreeable and do nothing else generally does have better manners than the young American who has a different training, is generally a much better man and nearly always a much abler one.

Having her money, Miss Gould has naturways a much abler one.

Having her money, Miss Gould has naturally taken it to the market in which it buys most. She has, judging from a long list of her predecessors, about one chance in five or six of finding that she has bought an interpational scandal instead of happiness. She pational scandal instead of happiness. She may also find that, unlike the Americans who marry English or German titles, she has gone to take her place in the narrowest and emptiest of circles. Active political life is practically closed to a young French nobleman; he enjoys no advantages in the army, where rank is won by competitive ability; all the active occupations and pursuits open to an English peer are closed to him, and he does not, like a German nobleman, belong to a ruling caste. He belongs, in short, not to a noblity, but to a noblesse, and he is apt to end by distinguishing himself in dissipation, the one career in which self in dissipation, the one career in which he has no equals and for which he has many natural and inherited advantages.

Douglass and His Race. Douglass had no patience with negroes who bemoaned their hard fate as settled by the color of their skin or who looked to the interposition of laws as their only means of being socially uplifted. He used to preach the gospei of labor and moneymaking. In a lecture delivered to the negroes of Staunton, Va., several years ago, he expressed his respect for their religious aspirations, but urged them not to trust altogetner to prayer, but to go to work honestly, systematically and conscientiously. He himself, he said, had prayed for three long years that freedom scientiously. He himself, he said, had prayed for three long years that freedom might come to him, but it never came until prayers got down into his legs and carried him away. He did not approve any "exodus" of the colored race from the South, either, but said: "Stay where you are and so conduct yourselves that men will be bound to respect you—work with head and hands—seek to acquire knowledge as well as property, and in time you may have the honor of going to Congress; for if every negro can stand Congress, Congress ought to be able to stand the negro."

New York Commercial Advertiser. One of the most attractive and interested prison reformers was Miss Fanny Hayes, of Fremont, O., the daughter of the late ex-President Hayes. She wore glasses and might have been mistaken for a Boston young woman who had dropped in to a Browning club meeting to discuss the beautiful and prevential previously of the posterior tiful and perennial perplexity of the poetry penned by the author of "Pippa Passes." But Miss Hayes is more interested in reorming criminals than unraveling the meanforming criminals than unraveling the meaning of obscure poets. She is a member of the National Prison Association, and is thoroughly conversant with the prison methods in vogue in the Buckeye State. As a bleyeler, too, she has demonstrated that women cannot be excelled by the sterner sex, even in the matter of exercise and outdoor sport. Long before the death of her father she took a deep interest in prison reform.

The Public Benefited by Advertisers. Jerome K. Jerome. possible to give six pennyworth of literature for twopence. The debt of literature to Beecham, Pears and Fry must by this time be almost incalculable. The vast advertising has doubtless brought great benefit to the advertisers, but it has brought still more to the general public; the public gets, in consequence, a better bargain every time it buys a newspaper or a maga-

An Objection from Kentucky. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Board of Health Routine.

Drs. Hays and Earp, of the Board of Health, held a meeting yesterday morning.

The sanitary officers were instructed to The Health, held a meeting yesterday morning.

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The sanitary officers were instructed to The Health, held a meeting yesterday morning.

There is a bill in the Indiana Legislature to reduce the price of stolen kisses from \$500 to \$250 each. This is a poor sor of bill. No stolen kiss is worth \$250, and the only kind that is worth \$500 is the "free-gratisfor-nothing" kind.

THE WAR IN THE EAST

TION OF GREATEST IMPORTANCE,

Involving Possibilities that May Affeet the Politics and Business of All Civilized Nations.

John Russel Young, in Philadelphia Times. When I had the honor, a short time ago, of writing some observations upon the present war between China and Japan this prediction was ventured: "I have no idea. that the great powers will permit it to be fought to a finish. A hurried peace will be imposed by Russia and Great Britain. There will be a peace with 'compensation' to the intervening powers in the way of land or seaports. The pity of it is that China and Japan are fighting under the very eyes of the ravening eagles ready to pounce upon one or the other as their

Already, as may be seen from the latest dispatches, the great powers has instructed their representatives in Tokio and Peking to press upon the governments of China and Japan the "necessity of peace." Thus Japan, in her hour of mastery, is hamstrung by the sword of Western diplomacy. And unless this warning is heeded nothing remains but an armed interference in "the interests of civilization."

All the signs, so far as they can be studied and above the obscurations of questionable telegraphic news, indicate that this question will be one of the most momentous of the century.

If I may take permission, I will, at the outset, say a word of protest against the universal tone of the American press as against China. It can do no good to either contestant. It is ungenerous and unprovoked. To find a parallel we must recall the "news" and editorial comments in the English press concerning President

in the English press concerning President Lincoln during the civil war. And especially is this protest pertinent as against the denunciation of the Viceroy Li Hung Chang, who is daily denounced to the American people as the sole instigator of the war, a treacherous barbarian thirsting for blood.

Li Hung Chang is an old man, bowed down with infirmities, and a friendly word ought to be said of him as the one Chinese statesman who has striven to welcome Western ideas. I will, however, confine myself to the Viceroy's attitude in the war as I find it in official documents which have not, to my knowledge, appeared in the American press.

have not, to my knowledge, appeared in the American press.

On Nov. 18, 1894, the Viceroy wrote to Count Ito, the Japanese Premier, commending Mr. Detring as a peace envoy. Although Mr. Detring is described as an "adventurer," these who have had the advantage of his friendship know him as an amiable gentleman and an accomplished scholar, whose life has been spent in China in high and honorable station. The Viceroy in his letter, referred to the Tientsh treaty of 1895, which Count Ito himself had negotiated. "Such a solution," he wrote, "entirely captivated my heart, and caused that treaty, when duly signed and sealed, to be regarded as a guarantee of eternal peace. Never was there a momentary anticipation Never was there a momentary anticipation that within my own lifetime would arise such a deplorable state of affairs as now exists. Since then," continues the Vicerov. exists. Since then," continues the Viceroy, "time, with its full measures of calamitles, has rolled on, and I never cease to ponder over the peace I so earnestly desire bebetween the two countries. Should war, with its resultant misfortunes, centinue year after year, assuredly the people will become impoverished, until a state of complete exhaustion supervenes. I now endeavor to reopen this question in order that our two countries may come, if possible, to an understanding. "I look anxiously across the seas, straining my eyes, gazing toward you Excellency's distant home, feeling that time cannot have effaced the memory of our former intercourse; it must remain graven upon both our hearts."

JAPAN'S "CONQUEST."

JAPAN'S "CONQUEST." This letter was as will be seen, written in November last by the master of China, and will show the sentiment which inspired the fruitless Detring mission. Since then a campaign has been fought, and we read of the already assured "conquest of China." As a matter of fact, the Japanese have conquered China about as much as a British army might be said to have conquered the United States when it crossed the British-American frontier and occupied St. Paul. China, as American readers are apt Paul. China, as American readers are apt to forget, is territorially as large as the United States, and its rich, densely-populated provinces are a thousand miles from the seat of war. Japan has skimmed Northern provinces. Corea is squalid, barren, undesirable, and its occupation by a Japanese army means, so far as the integrity of the empire is concerned, what the occupation of the upper districts of Maine by an unfriendly army would mean to the United States. Add to this the destruction of some naval vessels and the taking of Port Arthur, Chee-Foo and a few promontories and islands on the northern coasts, and we have an idea of the material extent of the Japanese invasion. Japan has not even crossed the threshold of the Chinese empire. At the door and barring the way stand Russia and England.

There is something sad in the position of Japan. She has reversed the policy of

Japan. She has reversed the policy of ages only to become the possible instrument of Western aggression in Asia. Her true policy was an alliance with China. Her statesmen must have read of the conquest statesmen must have read of the conquest of India, how race was arrayed against race, religion against religion, prejudice against prejudice, until races, creeds and prejudices were crushed under the heel of mighty England. They must have seen that there could be no weakening of China or Japan, and especially what might come as the result of a prolonged devastating war, that did not menace the autonomy of their empire and invite Western intervention. I remember General Grant's declaratheir empire and invite Western intervention. I remember General Grant's declarations on this subject and the earnestness with which he impressed upon Prince Kung and the Mikado the necessity of self-protecting offensive and defersive alliance. General Grant never failed to give this advice, not alone to China, but to Japan. Among his letters to myself I find one addressed to me in Peking, dated New York, Nov. 28, 1882. Corea was then as now. Nov. 28, 1882. Corea was then, as now, an angry question. I quote from the original autograph lying before me: "It is gratifying to me," wrote General Grant, "that the Corean question passed off without a conflict between China and Japan. A war between these two nations would be as disastrous to both no matter which lisastrous to both, no matter which came out victorious, as a civil war in any other country. I hope Prince Kung and Li Hung Chang will see this." What the illustrious President then dreaded is now apparent in the light of this unfortunate war. China down—China under a terrible debt—China n bonds to the usurers of Lombard street-China enduring an army of occupation un-til "English interests were assured;" and Japan, with her prestige, her victories and the satisfaction of her military spirit, would be as much under the sway of Great Britain as the Kingdom of Oude or as much a dependency of Russia as her conquests on the Oxus.

It is because of this that those who, like

It is because of this that those who, like the writer of these lines, love Japan, see the pathetic side of her proud, brave endeavors. Can Japan hold her place against powers like England and Russia, who have ever treated her in brutal fashion—Russia taking her territory. England shackling her commerce and dictating her tariffs? And will even a successful war, resulting in the crippling of China, give to Japan that sense of security without which the stability of her empire becomes one of those diplomatic problems which distressed the Cabinets of Western nations? Is there any peace possible, involving, as it must, a dormant Chinese vandetta, that wall weaken Japan in the day of stress that must come to her as surely as it came to must come to her as surely as it came to Khiva, Burmah and Siam? WHY CHINA IS HELPLESS.

To the American mind nothing is so unaccountable as the military helplessness of China. Here is a vast empire, with myriads of people. They are frugal, thrifty, patient, and do not lack in personal courage and fortitude. They rank high among the intelligent races of Asia. They are the foremost merchants of the world. Their industry surpasses that of sedulous Belgium and painstaking France. Their love for home is a passion which the patriotism of Western nations cannot conceive. And yet, in the presence of invasion, they are as helpless as the ripened wheat before the

While studying this amazing problem, let us Americans of the North recall our own experiences with the South. We claim to be a warlike people, and yet it was two years before we won decisive victory at Vicksburg. If it took the United States, with her prowess, her resources and skilled officers in command of her armles, so long to win an assured battle from the Confederacy, why should we be impatient over the failure of the Chinese? The Northpeaceful, laboring, commercial—with no skill in tactics, was assailed by an intrepid, flery race, trained to arms and animated with a martial spirit. China is undergo-

ing a similar experience. We were able to endure, wait, prepare, and in the end win. Give China the same freedom and there may be a similar result.

Then we must remember that the Chinese are not a warlike race. They learned centuries ago, perhaps from some surreptitious copy of the New Testament, what Christ thought of peacemakers. They believed peace to be the chief end of man; that war was a crime; that the soldier, because of the calling, belonged to a low grade, that there was no heroism in cutting throats; that reverence was due to intellect and virtue, rather than to the sword. The Chinaman, therefore, could only be made a soldier by a regeneration of his moral sense; by compelling him to be recreant to the teachings of his fathers; by showing him that military service was neither a sin nor a crime, but, on the contrary, the highest duty he could render to his country. This would be like compelling the Catholic to disavow the Real Presence as a condition precedent to a military career.

The persistent isolation of the United

career.

The persistent isolation of the United States in the presence of events which concern us more than any other power is to be regretted. I do not criticise Mr. Gresham for the reserve of his foreign policy. Nor do I censure him for declining to follow England like a ragpicker, gathering up a stray island here and there that she may have dropped on the way. But we should have a definite policy with China. She is our next-door neighbor—as near to us as Liverpool thirty years ago. Her commerce runs naturally into our channels, and in its development is involved the prosperity of our Pacific empire.

Two facts are patent as the outcome of the contest between China and Japan:

1. That Japan is engaged in a war partly of conquest and partly to preserve her government.

2. That in the destruction of China as the

2. That in the destruction of China as the one nation piously devoted to peace the nineteenth century closes with the ordi-

nineteenth century closes with the ordinance that civilization means war, or an unceasing preparation for war.

Japan has long been preparing for hostilities. We are told now of the "perfection of her Chinese maps," every point noted in detail. Japan has acted upon the belief that the battle must come some day, and her energy has for years been concentrated upon readiness for the issue.

JAPAN'S PREPARATIONS.

I saw this in Japan in 1879. The atmosphere was then warlike. The military and naval schools, equal in a measure to our own, were drilling the young men. The Mikado wore a soldier's uniform and never tired of reviewing his troops. This military renaissance was partly the outcome of the suppression of the daimios and their two-sworded followers. Deprived of their weapons and repressed in their combative propensities, they must be armed. Once armed, and they must fight.

Arming and ever arming, the military spirit in the ascendant, heavy burdens to sustain an army and navy, the Japanese people have been clamoring for some return. They were praying for glory; why not have it? Whence these armaments? Any nation, the most docile, the most thrifty, would have asked the same questions. Public opinion in Japan, and expecially as swayed by military classes, swept the hour. Unless satisfied the Mikado would have to fight for his dynasty. He must follow the example of Napoleon when driven into wars to satify the glory of France and save his crown. There was no country to attack but China, and the strife was forced upon China as the political necessity of the hour.

How far will Japan be permitted to go? The Mikado fights with a ball and chain around his leg. He has taken Corea, which, as we have said is of as much use to China as the northern districts of Maine to the United States. Corea would be to Japan a foothold on the continent, a base, offensive or defensive, so far as China is concerned, for all time. And in this there might be advantage. Russia, however, informs Japan that while she may not object to the independence of Corea, she will not permit their weapons and repressed in their com-

an that while she may not object to the in-dependence of Corea, she will not permit its annexation to Japan. In other words, Japan may win the prize, but not keep it. The field marshal, Count Oyama, and the The field marshal, Count Oyama, and the embassador, Count Inouye, go to Corea to "reform the county;" to abolish abuses, corruption, bad government, evil cfvil service and other deplorable things. Not since the last of Spanish knights set out to repair a world out of gear has there been a more eccentric adventure. When I read Japan's resolve to impose upon Corea "an honest local government," I regretted that I could not have called the attention of my Friend Count Inouye to Tammany Hall. For every reason justifying Japan's interference in Corea there are ten reasons more emphatic as regards New York. And if Japan is serious in her crusade for good government New York, a riper and more inviting field, should not be overlooked. Formosa would be a prize. Japan looks upon Formosa with eager eyes. She sent an expedition there years ago and would have remained, holding the island, had not England intervened.

England intervened. pation of Formosa? Shanghai or Hankow would be to Japan shanghal or Hankow would be to Japan points of vantage and she could capture them without trouble. Hankow is in the heart of China and from thence she could perhaps name a dynasty and change the face of Asia, Russia would never assent to Japan's dominance in Hankow and England, regarding Shanghai as a semi-English port, would prevent its seizure.

The occupation of Canton would give Japan an Asiatic province of measureless value and bring Japanese commerce into profitable relations with the United States. But France would not assent to this occupation, nor would England consent to so powerful a neighbor as Japan hovering over Hong Kong.

Hong Kong.

On the contrary, having won a victory in Shantung, which opens the way to Peking and gives the Japanese commanders assurance of a triumph not altogether barren, the Western powers intimate that the war should cease. And with this announcement comes another to the effect that the British admiral has been inthat the British admiral has been in-structed to warn the Japanese fleet from the Yangtse. The possession of this mag-nificent river by the Japanese—assuredly their right by every law of war—would enable them to bisect the empire and put a dozen cities under its guns. But from London and St. Petersburg goes the com-mand that this must not be.

Japan, therefore, cannot turn without the tug of the ball and chain. She has won a moral victory. She will enjoy henceforward a tolerated "place among the nations." She will not be kicked from pillar to post by foreign embassadors, as in the days of Sir Harry Parkes. But where are the material gains which should be the result of successful war? She may take Peking, an advantage, perhaps, to China, remembering that Peking is a Tartar rather than a Chinese town; that its retention by the present dynasty is not pleas-ant to Chinese who revere the memory of Mings, and that patriotic China would grieve over its capture about as much as Frenchmen would grieve over the much as Frenchmen would grieve over the capture by Russia of Metz and Strasburg. Japan may impose an indemnity. This, however, would be in the interest of Great Britain. British subjects now rule the finances of China, and a large indemnity would strengthen that hold. But in what other form can she hope for advantage?

Dwelling upon this—and it is difficult for any one bearing good will to Japan to join in this outburst of joy over her "entrance into the family of nations," her "progress," her "assimilation of Western ideas" those who knew Japan before rude Western hands made wanton with her beauty, her chivairy and her renown may well mourn chivairy and her renown may well mourn the change. What we call our civilization has done much to make us blush, but nothing so grievous as the taking of our beauti-ful Japan out of her caim, exquisite life, consecrated by the gentle traditions of immemorial years, and giving to her people arms, teaching them the bell-engendered

is mournful to walk among the ruins of the ancient empire, amid monuments at one time the glory of the world, and reflect that our civilization destroyed and has never attempted to restore them. As to Japan, one can only fear that she has failen under the shadow of this destiny of rapine. Japan, one can only fear that she has failen under the shadow of this destiny of rapine. She cannot escape the upper millstone of Russia and the nether millstone of England. If she could fight this Chinese war and reap its full fruits; if she could annex Formosa, or even Corea, in satisfaction of her claims; if she could even dethrone the Manchu dynasty and establish a prince of her house on the Celestial throne, there would be a pretext, perhaps a reason, for this implacable and unnecessary war. But, as we have said, she marches to victories with the Anglo-Russian ball and chain around her leg. A signal from St. Petersburg or London would halt her legions to-morrow.

This is the pity of it! Instead of that friendly alliance with China which would have done so much for her prosperity and made the advice of Tokio the governing sentiment of the Tsung Li Yamun, in Peking, we have a vendetta. Japan must stand armed. She is bound to a cruel fate and henceforth and forevermore can know no peace but the sinister peace of the sword. The partition of China among the peradventures of this war is a problem that should concern mankind. And some writers deal with it in this fashion: Russia, advancing over the four thousand miles of

One Swallow

"don't make a spring." Neither will one bottle of Scott's Emulsion cure a well established case of Consumption, but it will ease the Cough, relieve the irritation and arrest the progress of the disease, and if persistently used, with the observance of the laws of health, will surely restore the patient in the early stages and give great comfort and prolong life in the latter stages.

It is simply Cod-liver Oil properly emulsified, combined with Hypophosphites and Glycerine. It is a tissue-builder.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute! Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.

boundary that separate her from China, might go as far as the Yang-tse-Kiang with Hankow and Wenchow as cities. Enggland could occupy Shanghai and go south as far as the Canton river, while France, coming north from Tonquin and holding Canton, could annex the provinces intervening.

vening.
Russia on the Yangtse, with the right to arm even the surplus Chinese population, and her military base the Siberian railroad recently completed to Vladivostock, could in a few years drill a million of men which the population could spare to economical advantage and make them as good soldiers as any in the Eastern world. She would then be ready to discuss Afghan and other Indian problems with Great Britain. The English might be able to raise as large an army in the middle provinces, but with no other base than the navy—no Siberian railway or thousands of miles of coterminous frontier. In the very nature of things this could only result in an Anglo-Russian war, which would threaten the peace of Europe.

Russian war, which would threaten the peace of Europe.

In whatever aspect this problem is studied we note its gravity—Japan fighting for a sentiment. Russia and England watching for the spoil. An exhausted Japan—for even victory brings weakness and satiety—a dismantled China, for she will be given no time to breathe and the way is easy for the rival European powers to do their will upon either nation.

If it means the destruction, or even the dismantling of China, then history must tell a sad story. A civilization antedating every other existing social political system wantonly overthrown; a nation with whom peace is a religion broken in upon and hunted down; a people that for centuries have never fired a gun in anger attacked and ruined. Mournful have been China's experiences. First, the opium war, by which the fatal drug was forced upon the Chinese, to their destruction, that India might have revenue; the war of 1860, when England and France occupied Peking and burned the summer palace; the Russian menace of war, only to be avoided by the surrender of a territory as large as France; the French invasion, which cost China her southern provinces. And now the contest with Japan, the end of which no one may see. One by one her outlying dominions have been torn from her. Siam went off to become the prey of France; the French seized the Tonquin province; Burmah is in English hands; Russia occupies the Kulda country and hungers for more; the Loo Choo islands were annexed by Japan, and Hong Kong is under the British flag. Corea Choo islands were annexed by Japan, and Hong Kong is under the British flag. Corea is the last to fall. Nothing remains but the

is the last to fall. Nothing remains but the original kingdom.

The religion of peace has cost China a fearful penalty. Will she at last awake from her lethargy and accept the appalling burdens of what we call civilization—grinding armaments, populations armed, overtaxed and war-bewitched? Or must it end in dismemberment, desolation, chaos and the ascendency of the West? This is the problem which comes to us with so much emphasis. Upon its solution will depend not only the fate of China and Japan, but the repose of the Asiatic and European but the repose of the Asiatic and European

The Burial of the Fifty-Third. Not a tear was shed, not a funeral vote,
As its corse to the finish they hurried,
Not a soldier discharged a farewell shot
O'er the grave where the Bumbum was
buried.

They buried it sharply at stroke of noon,
The galleries watched them through it.
And some one remarked: "By the Great
Horn Spoon,
We thought they would never do it."

No useless cotten inclosed its breast,
Not in sheet nor in shroud they wound it
But it lay like a beefstake taking its rest,
With the gravy all around it. Few and short were the prayers they said,

And they spoke not a word of sorrow; But they steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead, And bitterly thought of the morrow.

They thought as they hollowed its narrow bed.

And smoothed down its lonely pillow.

That Tom Reed and his Rules would tread o'er its head.

And they have their horne on the willow. And they hung their harps on the willow. Lightly they'll talk of the Bumbum that's

And o'er its cold ashes upbraid it; But it won't care a damn if they'll let it In the grave where the people have laid it. Slowly and sadly they laid it down, From the field of its shame, fresh and

They carved not a line and they raised not But left it alone in its glory. -New York Sun.

Congressional Malaria.

New York Evening Post. The "malaria" of Congressmen used to be a standing joke at Washington, but it is certainly true that the amount of disease and the number of deaths among ease and the number of deaths among members in recent years have been out of all proportion to the size of the body. There were fourteen deaths among the members of the Fifty-first Congress, fourteen again among those of the Fifty-second, end eleven during the existence of the present body. There is no doubt whatever that much of the sickness and many of the deaths are directly due to the foul atmosphere of the two chambers, and particularly that of the House of Representatives. It is a shocking fact that the ventilators in the floor through which fresh air is supposed to be brought are largely used as cuspidors. "This is the only hall in the United States I ever heard of," said a member the other day, "where they took in fresh air through a spittoon," and he added that "the place smells like a bar room." There is a committee on ventilation and acoustics which is appointed in every Congress, but never seems to do anything, although it was announced last week that it is sitting every day and expects to make a report soon—too day and expects to make a report so late, of course, to secure any attention. It would seem as though it ought to be pos-sible at least to abate the disgusting scandal

of Congressmen using the ventilators as spittoons.

Have Changed Their Tune. Philadelphia North American. It is to be observed that most of the papers which either sneered at the invitation extended by President Harrison to the European powers to confer as respects the rehabilitation of silver, or which treated the proposal with indifference, are now anxious to have an international conference. They regard the attitude of England an Germany as particularly favorable to action that shall bind the commercial nations.

Approved of Newspapers.

Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspa-pers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer

To Be Desired.

the latter.

Washington Post. The election of a Republican President next year would at least remove flon. Gil Shanklin from the doubtful column.

